

polymer of one N-terminal cysteine and 30 or 45 lysine residues, wherein a molecule of polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 5 kdal is attached to the cysteine residue.

179. (New) The composition of claim 29 wherein said polycation is CK30P5 or CK45P5 and the counterion is acetate, wherein CK30P5 or CK45P5 is a polyamino acid polymer of one N-terminal cysteine and 30 or 45 lysine residues, wherein a molecule of polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 5 kdal is attached to the cysteine residue.

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various*
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180. (New) The composition of claim 32 wherein said polycation is CK30P5 or CK45P5 and the counterion is acetate, wherein CK30P5 or CK45P5 is a polyamino acid polymer of one N-terminal cysteine and 30 or 45 lysine residues, wherein a molecule of polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 5 kdal is attached to the cysteine residue.

181. (New) The composition of claim 35 wherein said polycation is CK30P5 or CK45P5 and the counterion is acetate, wherein CK30P5 or CK45P5 is a polyamino acid polymer of one N-terminal cysteine and 30 or 45 lysine residues, wherein a molecule of polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 5 kdal is attached to the cysteine residue.

182. (New) The composition of claim 41 wherein said polycation is CK30P5 or CK45P5 and the counterion is acetate, wherein CK30P5 or CK45P5 is a polyamino acid polymer of one N-terminal cysteine and 30 or 45 lysine residues, wherein a molecule of polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 5 kdal is attached to the cysteine residue.

183. (New) The composition of claim 160 wherein said polycation is CK30P5 or CK45P5 and the counterion is acetate, wherein CK30P5 or CK45P5 is a polyamino acid polymer of one N-terminal cysteine and 30 or 45 lysine residues, wherein a molecule of polyethylene glycol having an average molecular weight of 5 kdal is attached to the cysteine residue.

184. (New) The method of claim 10 wherein the nucleic acid and the polycation are each, at the time of mixing, in a solution having a salt concentration of 0.0 M.

185. (New) The method of claim 38 wherein the nucleic acid and the polycation are each, at the time of mixing, in a solution having a salt concentration of 0.0 M.

186. (New) The method of claim 160 wherein the nucleic acid and the polycation are each, at the time of mixing, in a solution having a salt concentration of 0.0 M.

REMARKS

The Amendments

New claims 177-183 recite that the polycation in the unaggregated nucleic acid complexes of the composition is CK30P5 or CK45P5. These new claims are supported by the specification which discloses, "Animals received IM injections of TFA complexes consisting of either CK30 or CK45, and PEG sizes of either 5 or 10 kD." (Page 17, lines 21-22.) Figure 3 also supports this amendment. It shows gene transfer in CD2 mice following intramuscular injections of CK30P5 or CK45P5 acetate complexes. (See also Example 3 at page 17, lines 24-28.)

New claims 184-186 recite that the salt concentration sufficient for compaction of the unaggregated nucleic acid complexes is 0.0 M. These new claims are supported by